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The Country Gentleman's Answer to the Author of The Observations on the present Plan of Peace.

SIR,



HAD the Favour of your Letter containing *Observations upon the present Plan of Peace*; but you will forgive me, when I tell you, that I have not received such Satisfaction from it as you might expect. I am, you know, as well as your self, a true Whig, and hearty Lover of Liberty in Church and State; and, therefore, carry about me a particular Attachment and warm Zeal for the Interest of the present Royal Family, and the Honour of my Country: I have, indeed, differed in my Sentiments from the Ministry in some things, and acted upon those Sentiments; for which reason, I have been counted of the Country Party: But, to tell you the Truth, I begin to think better of the Court Party; and may, in time, come to be of Opinion, that 'tis the true and real Country Party. Their present Prosperity, and the fair and healthful Face of Affairs abroad may have contributed towards this good Opinion: for, we are apt to think better of Men when Fortune smiles, than when she frowns. This may be one Inducement to me to think better of the Ministry; but the reading of your Letter has induced me to think much worse of the Patriot-Whigs. I am now almost convinced, that the Opposition among the Whigs is carried on upon private Views, and not national Regards: For, if you, who are at the Head of this Opposition, who are as thorough a Whig as any Man in the Kingdom, who love your Country, and rejoice in the present Settlement of the Crown, as the only Means of preserving the Liberty of your Country; who have great Knowledge of publick Affairs, Integrity, quick Discernment, and ready Wit, can be so far carried away by *Resentment against Persons* as not to see, that your own Observations, which you have sent me, could arise from no other Motive: What shall I think of other Gentlemen joined with you?

You say, indeed, 'That nobody who hath the Interest of his Country, or the Welfare of Mankind truly at Heart, can have so much Spleen or Resentment against any particular Minister, as to repine at it upon his Account; and, that you are confident, that the Gentlemen, who have been virulently reproached with such unworthy Motives, rejoice in the present Prospect of Peace, as much as those who may be more personally concerned. You say also, that you are loth to publish any thing that may seem to carry the least Appearance of depreciating our Credit and Influence in foreign Courts.' And yet, notwithstanding all these fine Words, and virtuous Declarations, your whole Letter manifestly shews, that 'twas wrote with no other View but to depreciate our national Credit and Influence; that you do repine at the Prospect of a Peace; and are in Agonies of Pain, because your Country is in Pleasure; for, you have depreciated our Credit and Influence, when 'twas impossible to answer one good End, or produce the least national Advantage by it.

I don't charge this, Sir, upon you as an Act of your Will; for I believe, I was going to say, I know you could not be guilty of such a Piece of monstrous Iniquity. But you, my Friend, with all your Wisdom and Honesty about you (as much, perhaps, as the best of Men generally possess) are not Proof against the Deceitfulness of the Heart; for, the Heart often imposes upon the Head: Our Affections and our Aversions too frequently lead Reason captive, and make that divine Guide a Slave or Prostitute to the Passions: So that, in this State of Mind, Reason has nothing to do, but to invent Ways to make that appear true, which we are willing should be accounted true: This seems to be your Case at present; you are under the Power of one prevailing Passion; and, therefore, believe what that bids you believe, tho' ever so improbable.

You believe, because you hate a certain Minister, and then assert, 'That 'tis well known here, that the Preliminaries for a general Peace were not only nego-

tiated and concluded without any Concert or Communication with our Ministers, but even without their Knowledge; and that they were frightened out of their Wits, and filled with dreadful Apprehensions at the first News of it.' You may believe this, Sir, in the Heroism and Gallantry of your Faith; but you will have a hard Matter to convince any indifferent Man, who has no Bias upon his Mind, of the Truth of it; for, I think, 'tis impossible it should be well known here: It cannot be known, that the Preliminaries were negotiated and concluded without the Knowledge of the English Court, but by the Ministers of the several Courts concerned: If, then, any foreign Ministers should assert it, and the English Ministry deny it, who are we to believe? Why Foreigners, of any Nation in the World, before Englishmen? I think our own claim, at least, an equal Credit with theirs; and when the Probability of the Thing is on this Side, it ought to weigh down the Scales: The Probability is, in my Opinion, on this Side, that 'twas not done without our Knowledge, nor without our Participation; for, when you enumerate the Causes which might induce the French Court to come into Preliminaries for a Peace, you seem to forget one, which is a very important One in the Case before us.

I agree with you, that her Czars Majesty hath contributed most effectually to the present Accommodation, by defeating the French in their grand Design upon Poland; but the Differences between the Court of Spain and the King of Sardinia were of much less Consequence. And as for the clandestine Designs, hinted at, of the Court of Spain upon the Emperor, those are not certain, so that from thence we can draw no Conclusion. But give me Leave to add to your Reasons, That, besides those already mentioned, and the pacifick Temper of the Cardinal (which you, in great Indignation at the Peace, seem to count Dotage) there was another Reason, which might be more weighty than all the rest, and that was, the Knowledge a certain Court had, that if Peace was not made, We and the Dutch must necessarily come in next Summer, and so the War become general. This the French Court (after they found themselves lost in Poland, and the grand Design of entering into the War defeated) might not care to venture. The Cardinal, whose Heart (like that of every good Minister) seems intirely set upon increasing the Trade and Commerce of the Nation, and leaving the People rich and flourishing, might not be willing to have all his Schemes broke to Pieces, and to find himself involved, in his old Age, in all the Hazards and Difficulties, the Expence of Blood and Treasure, and the uncertain Event of a general War; which, when once begun, might have lasted these ten Years, and, at the End of which, no Power in Europe might have obtained one national Advantage: 'Tis highly probable therefore, 'that the Influence of the Crown of Great Britain, and the Respect due to this Nation (to use the Words of his Majesty's Speech) had some Share in this prosperous Event.' But whatever Share our Court had in it, 'twas perfectly wise that the King should say no more, both with Respect to Spain and France in the present Conjunction; tho' publick Writers, without Authority, may justly insist upon the Weight of the British Nation, and the Importance of British Councils.

'Tis evident also, from the Manner of carrying on the War, that the Ministry of France had nothing more at Heart than avoiding a general War, by keeping Us and the Dutch out of it. This was the Reason why the Duke of Berwick was not empowered, in the first Campaign, to push all the Advantages he had on the Rhine, instead of sacrificing his Time and Life before Philippsburg: 'Tis evident also, from the slow and cautious Manner in which the French acted afterwards upon the Rhine (if they may be said to have acted at all) that this was their grand Point of View, to oblige the Emperor to a Submission, without engaging England and Holland: But when they found Poland gone, the Elector of Bavaria cooled (perhaps by our Mediation) and that we were resolved to engage and carry the War into Flanders next Summer (whither Count Seckendorff seemed to march to prepare the Way) then they struck at once.

WHAT I have here said, seems, I say, probable; and this Probability, joined to the Information I have received from very good Authority (tho' I have no Acquaintance with Ministers) puts it beyond all Manner

of Doubt with me, that the Preliminaries were not negotiated and concluded without our Knowledge or Participation, tho' perhaps without what may be strictly and properly called our Mediation; for there is a vast Difference between acting in Concert with us, or communicating every thing to us (which was the Case) and acting from our Mediation.

To conclude, Sir, at present, the Account you have given us of a publick Minister's being recalled for blabbing this Secret of a Peace without our Knowledge, seems an idle Story, calculated, like the rest of your Letter, to disgrace the Court, vilify the Ministry, and dishonour the Nation, without the Possibility of doing the least publick Good. An ingenious Work! a Work which you should have left to Jacobites, and Enemies of your Country's Happiness, and which I am heartily sorry to find you engaged in. For

I am, SIR,

Your sincere Friend,
and humble Servant.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday came these Advices by a Mail from Holland. We have this Account from Germany of the Duke of Lorain's Demand of the Archduchess in Marriage. On the 20th of January, O. S. the Birth Day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Lorain's Minister at Vienna, viz. the Baron de Jacquemin went to Court in a superb Coach, drawn by six Horses, and was followed by two Coaches with only a Pair to each; in the first of which rode the Emperor's Great Chamberlain, and in the Second, his Imperial Majesty's Grand Equerry or Master of the Horse. On their Arrival at Court, the Duke of Lorain, with a numerous Attendance, went out of his own Apartment into his Imperial Majesty's second Anti-chamber, where being received by the Grand Marshal, and from thence conducted by the Great Steward of the Emperor's Household, into his Imperial Majesty's Presence Chamber. There the Duke of Lorain demanded of the Emperor the Archduchess, his eldest Daughter, in Marriage, to which the Emperor made Answer, That his Request was granted. Then the Duke addressed himself with the same Demand to the Empress, who made a Grant of her to him in the same Terms. This done, the Duke went to the Apartment of the Empress Dowager Amelia, and from thence to the Archduchess his future Consort, to whom he made a Present of her Picture set in Diamonds, to the Value of 25,000 Florins; and according to Custom, the Princess is to send the Duke his Picture. The Duke of Lorain and his Brother Prince Charles, dined that Day in Publick, in the Empress's Apartment with the Imperial Family, and were served by the Ladies of the Court. Then the Duke and his future Bride having made each other a Promise of Marriage, sign'd an Instrument, whereby they renounce all Claims to the Succession of the Emperor, and all Pretensions to his Imperial Majesty's Hereditary Countries, in case of the Birth of an Archduke; the very same thing being perform'd at the Marriage of the present Elector of Saxony with one of the Archduchesses; and also at the Marriage of the Elector of Bavaria. The Duke of Lorain was this Day dressed in a magnificent Suit of Cloaths adorned with Diamonds, which was made at Paris, and said to be worth near 300,000 Florins: And the whole Court was exceeding splendid as well as numerous upon this Occasion.

The Emperor shews a very great Affection for Prince Charles, is wonderfully captivated with his fine Qualities, and admires him in particular for the Readiness with which he speaks German, French, and Italian, which are the prevailing Languages at the Imperial Court. He was accompany'd by the Duke his Brother in the Visits he made to Prince Eugene, Count Sinzendorf, the Great Chancellor, and the other Privy Counsellors.

On the 12th of last Month, when those two Princes paid a Visit to the Count de Sinzendorf, they there found M. Hamel Bruyninx, the Dutch Envoy Extraordinary, whom the Duke complimented in the most obliging Manner, and said to Prince Charles, The



Gentleman you see, is an old Friend to our Family. To which Erasmus returned a very polite Answer.

The Day before this M. du Theil, the French Minister, went to the Great Chancellor Sinterdorf, and in a Moment after came the four Counsellors of the Emperor's Closet, with whom the said Minister had his first Conference, which held near three Hours. What passed therein is such a Secret, that all we can say of it with any Certainty, is, that M. du Theil therein signified his most Christian Majesty's Desire of seeing the Peace very soon established; and that he shewed his Instructions as to the Regulations necessary to be taken, in order to form the Treaty of Peace on a Plan for its being signed out of hand. On the 12th at Night M. du Theil had his first private Audiences of their Imperial Majesties, who received him in their particular Closets. The Emperor, who spoke in Italian, said a great many obliging Things to him, relative to his Commission. The Empress talked to him in French, and was very inquisitive after the Welfare of the Royal Family of France. As the said Minister has given fresh Assurances that the Court of Spain will soon agree to the Preliminaries, all the Talk at Vienna is, that a Place will shortly be appointed for the Ambassadors of the chief Powers of Europe to sign the Treaty for a general Peace. — The Duke of Lorraine has received a Remittance from Luneville, of a Million of Florins.

We have no further Particulars from Turkey, as to the deposing of the Grand Vizier; but by Letters that came to Vienna about the Middle of January from Constantinople before that happened, we are informed, that, by the Vigilance of the said Grand Vizier, a Plot had been discovered, in which above 200 Persons were concerned, to depose the Sultan himself, to massacre the Grand Vizier and other Ministers, and to inthronize the Sultan's eldest Son, who was some Years ago dethroned; that fifty of the most criminal Rebels were bound, and then exposed to Dogs to be worried to Death, and about the same Number was strangled, and the rest banished; and that the Grand Vizier not thinking these Instances of Severity sufficient to curb the Malecontents, distributed 600 Purfes of Money to the Janizaries, which was taken out of the Treasure deposited in the Seven Towers, to which it was lately removed from the Seraglio, where it was not thought so safe. — The Letters from Vienna add, that the Grand Seignior had again ordered the Cham of the Crim Tartars, to give the Czarina the Satisfaction she demands, and that, if he does not, the Porte will abandon him, and recall the Troops that are marching to his Assistance.

According to Letters of Dec. 16. directly from Constantinople, the Bashaw of Erzerum, whom the Grand Seignior has commissioned to conclude a Peace between the Turks and Persians with Thamas Kouli-Kan, has notified to the Porte, that the chief Difficulties that had obstructed the Affair, were removed, and that, if new ones were not started, he hopes the Negotiation will have a happy Issue. They had News from Crim Tartary, that the Russians commanded by Count Munich, had been obliged to go back by reason of the great Fall of Snow; but that since the Roads had been rendered more practicable by the Thaw, they had continued their March, and were advanced a second Time into the Neighbourhood of Rudach, where they plundered some Villages, and then continued their Rout towards Little Tartary.

Yesterday Dr. Cecil, Bishop of Bangor, lay dangerously ill at Hatfield; as did the Lord Byron, at his House in Albemarle-street.

Last Wednesday died at Little Chelsea Mrs. Mordaunt, Relict of the late Colonel Philip Mordaunt.

The Lord Chetwind is judg'd to be in a fair way of Recovery from his late Illness.

Her Majesty and the Princesses took the Air Yesterday round Fulham, Chelsea, &c.

Last Thursday — Warin, Esq; of Brook-street, near Hanover-Square, was married to Miss Jane Rolle, Daughter of Mr. William Rolle, an Eminent Wine Merchant of this City, with whom 'tis said he has a Fortune of 9000 l.

In the Supplement to the Gentleman's Magazine 1735, amongst other Prizes for the Poets, was proposed a Gold Medal, which was to have had on one Side of it the Head of a certain Lady; that Part of the Design is now entirely laid aside, and the Proposer has thought fit to ask the Lady's Pardon in the Gentleman's Magazine of last Month, for inserting her Name without her Consent, or even Knowledge of it.

The Oratory Subjects To-morrow will be the true History of Bishop Blaise, the Woolcombers Saint, remember'd last Week; Valentine Day, or Love and Innocence exemplified in Ruth: And in the Evening, the Accomplish'd Judge, the late Lord Chief Justice Eyre, Particulars of him, Dignity of the Law, an

Objection answer'd; Parallel and Contest of present Lawyers and Divines; Death of the Heir of a great Family, &c. Mr. — will deliver a Thesis for a Publick Disputation, Whether Moses's Wish and Joel's Prophecy be now fulfilled?

The Verses signed A. Z. are received; but cannot be inserted as yet in this Paper.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-8th. India 169. South Sea 95 for the Opening. Old Annuity 110 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 108 7-8ths to 109. Three per Cent. Annuity 101 1-8th to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 110 1-4th to 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 102 to 1-half. London Assurance 13 1-half to 5-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 51. 15s. to 17s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 41. 16s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 51. 5s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 61. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 4 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Welsh ditto, 21. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 111 1-half.

THE Dealers in Tea are desired to meet at the Swan Tavern in Exchange Alley, on Tuesday next the 10th Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon on Special Affairs.

In the PRESS,
And will speedily be Published in 12mo.
THE LIFE of Marianne; Or, the
Adventures of the Countess of ***
By MONS. MARIVAUX.
Translated from the French Original.
Printed for C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row, near Amen-corner.

Where may be had, lately published,
1. Sermons and Discourses on several Occasions. By FRANCIS ATTERBURY, late Bishop of Rochester. In 4 Vols. 8vo.
2. The natural History of Northamptonshire, with some Account of the Antiquities. To which is annexed a Transcript of Doomsday Book, so far as it relates to that County. Illustrated with great Variety of Copper-Plates. By JOHN MORTON, Fellow of the Royal Society. In Folio.
3. The History of the Revolutions of Poland, from the Foundation of that Monarchy, down to the Death of Augustus II. By MONS. DES FONTAINES. In 8vo.

This Day is Published,
[PRICE ONE SHILLING]
Distill'd Spirituous LIQUORS
THE
BANE of the NATION:
BEING
SOME CONSIDERATIONS humbly
offered to the Honourable the House of Commons.
By which it will appear,

1. That the LAZED INTEREST suffers greatly by distilling of Spirituous Liquors.
2. From a PHYSICAL ACCOUNT of the Nature of all spirituous distilled Liquors, and the malignant Effects they have upon human Bodies.
3. From the several DISORDERS and IMMORALITIES occasioned by this Sort of Excess, that all Ranks and Orders of Men are concerned in using their utmost Endeavours to put an immediate Stop to it.

With an APPENDIX, containing
The late PRESENTMENTS of the Grand Justices of London, MIDDLESEX, and the TOWER HAMLETS. Together with the Report made by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at HICKS'S-HALL.
Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warwick-lane; and are to be sold at all the Pamphlet-Shops, and Bookellers in Town and Country.

On Thursday next will be published,
[PRICE SIX-PENCE]
NO REASON for applying for the
REPEAL of EXPLANATION of the CORPORATION of
TEST ACTS. Being a further Confutation of a Pamphlet lately published, called, *The Reasonableness of applying, &c.* With Remarks upon *The Dispute better adjusted.*
Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Published,
In Two VOLUMES, Octavo,
THE History of Marshal TURENNE.
The first Volume contains the Life of the Marshal, written (originally in French) by the Chevalier RAMSAY, Author of the Travels of Cyrus.
The second contains the Authorities for the preceding History; the Memoirs of the Marshal's Campaigns, written with his own Hand; Memoirs written by the Duke of York, afterwards King James the Second, &c.
N. B. Any Person may have the Second Volume separate.
Printed for J. Bettenham, and sold by A. Pettetworth and C. Hitch in Pater-noster-Row, and T. Woodward in Fleet-street.
Where may be had,
The Political Works of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Esq; in one Volume 8vo. And
The fifth Edition of the Travels of Cyrus, in one Volume 12mo.

By the Desire of several Ladies of Quality,
On Wednesday the 3d of March next, will be drawn by the following Subscription,

A SALE of Plate and Millinery Goods.
There will be 2000 Chances, whereof 333 are advantageous, which is but Five to One, at Five Shillings per Chance, and Six-pence in the Pound for all that are advantageous.

No. 1 Silver Tea-Kettle, Lamp and Stand 1. 2.
1 Fine Brussels Head, 3 double Ruffles and Tucker 50 0
1 Fine Mechlin Head ditto 40 0
1 Fine chas'd Gold Watch 30 0
1 Cafe with 12 Knives, 12 Forks, and 12 large Spoons 25 0
1 Set of Desert ditto 15 0
1 Silver Coffee-Pot 12 0
1 Fine Mechlin Mobb, Ruffles and Tucker 12 0
1 Fine Brussels ditto 12 0
1 Cafe with 12 Knives and 12 Forks 9 0
12 Fine Cambric Aprons, at 25 s each, 1 in a Parcel 10 0
6 Rich Handkerchiefs, at 40 s each, 1 in a Parcel 25 0
5 Work'd Muslin Handkerchiefs and Aprons, 1 of each in a Parcel, at 30 s a Parcel 7 10
200 Parcels of Cambric and Edging, 1 of each in a Parcel, at 15 s a Parcel 150 0
20 Parcels of Holland, 2 Ells in a Parcel, at 7 s per Ell 22 0
50 Parcels Cambric short Hoods, lace'd and work'd Aprons, 1 of each in a Parcel, at 18 s a Parcel 45 0
30 Fans, Girdles and Silk Handkerchiefs, 1 of each in a Parcel, at 21 s each Parcel 31 0

333 Subscriptions are taken in at Gyles's Coffee-House in Pall-mall; Somerset Coffee-House in the Strand, against the New Church; and the Grecian Coffee-House in Devereux-Court near the Temple; also at Mrs. Anne Clarke's, Milliner, against the East-India House in Leadenhall-street.



Foreign Brandy, Rum, and Arrack Cellars under my House on LUDGATE-HILL,
Are to be SOLD,
Choice and Good as ever were imported,
Warranted intirely neat,
BRANDY and RUM, at 7 s. 6 d. per Gallon;
But in no less Quantity than Five Gallons.
All under at 8 s. per Gallon.

A Parcel of superfine Battavia ARRACK at 12 s. per Gall.
THIS HOUSE I open'd solely for making of PUNCH (and was the first that undertook to make it in small Proportions, and reduced the extravagant Price)
Where, to the greatest Perfection, the said most excellent Brandies, Rum, and Arrack are made into PUNCH.
Buy and Sell for ready Money only.
JA. ASHLEY.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.
Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menstrue, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years at Sea, or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letter Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scientist at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholemew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer in Gloucester; Mr. Diney, Printer in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Shop-keeper in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary at Brighthelmston; Mrs. Unfett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton, and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.